See About the Molasses Act in the margin at the Bottom & Side. 9

THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 668.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1768.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER VI.

Beloved Countrymen, see Page 6.

I T may perhaps be objected against the arguments that have been offered to the Public concerning the legal power of the Parliament, that it has always exercised the power of imposing duties for the purposes of raising a revenue on the productions of these colonies carried to *Great-Britain*, which may be called a tax on them. To this I answer; that is no more a violation of the Rights of the Colonies, than their being ordered to carry certain of their productions to *Great-Britain*, which is no violation at all: it being implied in the relation between them, that the colonies should not carry such commodities to other nations, as should enable them to interfere with the Mother Country. The duties imposed on these commodities when brought to her, are only a consequence of her parental right; and if the Point is thoroughly examin'd, will be found to be laid on the People of the Mother Country, and not at all dangerous to the Liberties of the Colonies. Whatever these duties are, they must proportionably raise the price of the Goods, and consequently the duties must be paid by the consumers. In this light they were considered by the Parliament in the 25 *Cha.* 2. ch. 7. sec. 2. which says, that the productions of the plantations were carried from one to another free from all customs, "while the subjects of this your Kingdom of *England* have paid *great customs and impositions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," &c.

Such duties therefore can never be injurious to the Liberties of the Colonies. Besides, if *Great Britain* exports these commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, so that she cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herself? and this is our check against her acting arbitrarily in this respect.

* It may perhaps be further objected, that it being granted that statutes made for regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any persons, but the makers of the laws, to determine which of them are made for the regulating of trade, and which for raising a revenue; and that from hence may arise confusion.

To this I answer, that the objection is of no Force in the present case, or such as resemble it; because the act now in question, is formed *expresly* for the sole purpose of raising a revenue.

However, supposing the design of the parliament had not been expreſt, the objection seems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence which those who may make it, might expect it to have on the conduct of these Colonies.

It is true, that *impositions for raising a revenue*, may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*: But names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many states heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US UNDER THE SANCTION OF ANCIENT AND VENERABLE NAMES.

* *If any one should observe that no opposition has been made to the legality of the* 4 Geo. 3 *ch.* 15. *which is the* FIRST *act of parliament that ever imposed duties on the importations into* America *for the expreſt purpose of raising a revenue there, I answer— 1st. That tho' that Act expresly mentions the raising a revenue in* America, *yet it seems that it had as much in view the "improving and securing the trade between the same and* Great-Britain," *which words are part of its title: And the preamble says, "Whereas it is expedient that new provisions and regulations should be established, for improving the revenue for this kingdom, and* for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and your Majesty's Dominions in America, *which by the peace have been so happily extended & enlarged, &c. 2dly.* All *the duties mentioned in that act, are imposed solely on the* productions and manufactures of foreign countries, *and not a single duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother country. 3dly. The authority of the provincial assemblies is not therein so plainly superceded as by the last act which makes provision for defraying the charges of the "administration of justice," and the "support of civil government." 4thly. That it being* doubtful, *whether the intention of the* 4 Geo. 3. *ch.* 15 *was not as much* to regulate trade *as* to raise a revenue, *the minds of the people here were wholly engrossed by the terror of the Stamp Act, then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be* no doubt.

These reasons so far distinguish the 4 Geo. 3. *ch.* 15, *from the last act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the first should have been submitted to, tho' the last should excite the most universal and spirited opposition. For this will be found on the strictest examination, to be, in the* principle *on which it is founded, and in the* consequences *that must attend it, if possible, more destructive than the* Stamp Act. ¶ *It is, to speak plainly, a* Prodigy *in our laws; produced by* faction *and* jealousy; *not having one* British *feature; and resembling only the homely issue sprung from the tainted intrigues of modern politicians.*

Thus the *Cæsars* ruined the *Roman* liberty under the titles of the *Tribunical* and *Dictatorial* authorities—old and respectable dignities, known in the most flourishing times of the common wealth. In imitation of the same policy, *James* the 2d, when he *meant* to establish popery, *talked* of liberty of conscience, the most sacred of all liberties; and had thereby almost deceived the dissenters into destruction.

All artful rulers, who strive to extend their power, beyond its just limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much semblance of legality as possible. Those who succeed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment will be strengthened by a former. "† That which is now supported by examples, growing old, will become an example itself," and thus support fresh usurpations.

A free people therefore can never be too quick in observing, nor too firm in opposing the beginnings of *alteration*, either in *form* or *reality* respecting institutions form'd for securing freedom. The first leads to the last: Yet on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the substance is gone. In government, as well as religion, "The *letter* killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life."‡

I will beg leave to enforce this doctrine by a few instances. The crown by the constitution has the prerogative of creating Peers. The existence of that order in due number and dignity, is essential to the constitution; and if the Crown did not exercise that prerogative, the peerage must have decreased so much, as to have lost its proper influence. Suppose a Prince for some unjust purposes, should from time to time advance so many needy, profligate wretches to that rank, that all the independance of the House of Lords should be destroyed: Or suppose an ambitiously insolent Prince, taking advantage of the universal corruption of the people, in some succeeding generation, should insultingly create half of them Peers, and bribe the paultry Representatives of those he should leave commons into all his measure; in either of these cases, there would be a manifest violation of the constitution, *under the appearance of legal prerogative.*

The house of Commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not suffer either of the other branches of the legislature to add to or alter them; contending, that their power simply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be just: But under pretence of this just privilege, the house of Commons have claimed a licence of tacking to money bills clauses relating to things of a totally different kind, and thus forcing them in a manner on the King & Lords. This seems to be an abuse of that privilege, and it may be vastly more abused. Suppose the house, influenced by some discontented demagogues—no improbable supposition—in a time of danger, should tack to a money bill, something so injurious to the King and Peers, that they would not assert to it; and yet the commons should obstinately insist on it. The whole kingdom would be exposed to ruin, *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.*

In these cases it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the King intended to exercise his prerogative in a constitutional manner or not; or whether the house of commons insisted on their demand factiously, or for the public good: But surely their conduct would in time sufficiently explain itself.

Ought not the people therefore to watch? to observe fact? to search into causes? to investigate designs? And have they not a right of JUDGING from the evidence before them, on no slighter points than their liberty & happiness? It would be less than trifling, wherever a British government is established, to make use of any arguments to prove such a right. It is sufficient to remind the reader of the day on which these reflections are dated.

I will now apply what has been said to the present question. The *nature* of any impositions laid by parliament on these colonies, must determine the *design* in laying them. It may not be easy in every instance to discover that design. Whenever it is doubtful, I think submission cannot be dangerous; nay it must be right: For in my opinion there is no privilege these colonies claim, which they ought in *duty* and *prudence* more earnestly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the British parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority, the benefits of our commerce must be lost to her; her strength decayed; her glory vanished; and all the blessings we now enjoy from our dependance upon her, totally destroyed. She cannot suffer, without our partaking in her misfortune. *Let us therefore cherish her interest as our own, and give her every thing that it becomes freemen to give or to receive.*

The nature of any impositions she may lay upon us may be known, by considering how far they relate to the preserving in due order the connection between the several parts of the British empire. One thing we may be assured of, which is this—whenever a statute imposes duties on commodities to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great Britain* to these colonies, it is not a regulation of trade, but a design to raise a revenue upon us. Other instances may happen, which it may not be necessary now to dwell on. I hope these colonies will never to their latest existence, want men possest of sufficient understanding to discover the intention of those who rule over them; and of such integrity and resolution, as honestly and bravely to speak their sentiments. They will always have the same right, that all free states have, of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of using all prudent means for preserving them.

" ‡ Quocirca vivite fortes
Fortiaque adversis apponite pectora rebus."

" ‡ *Wherefore keep up your spirits, and gallantly oppose this adverse course of affairs.*"

† Tacitus. ‡ 2 Cor. 3. 6.

Continued Pa. 13

A FARMER.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Salem, January 7, 1768.

Be pleased to insert the following in your Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant,

AMERICUS.

WHEN I read the Proposals, for publishing the Boston Chronicle, I tho't on the Plan with Satisfaction, hoping thereby much good would accrue to America in general, and to this province in particular; with Pleasure I also noted the judicious Advice given Messi'rs Mein & Fleeming by their Friends of Taste. It runs thus:

"We suppose you intend to study your own Interest; if you would do it effectually, be of no Party, publish and propagate with the greatest Industry whatever may promote the general Good. BeIndependent—YourInterest is intimately connected with this noble Virtue—If you depart from this, you must sink from the Esteem of the Publick, to the partial Praise of a Party, who, when their Purposes is serv'd or defeated, may perhaps desert you, and then how can you expect that those whom you have revil'd will support you"——To which at that Time they answer'd.——"Whenever any Dispute claims general Attention, the Arguments on both Sides shall be laid before the Publick with the utmost Impartiality."

But to the Surprize of many, how are they fallen off from their own Purposes, and the excellent Caution of their Benefactors—Instead of giving impartial Accounts concerning Affairs at Home, and the unhappy Disputes lately arisen between the greatest Men of the Nation; they have made Choice of, or printed under Cloke of being taken from the London Papers, the most infamous and reproachful Invectives, that ever was invented against the worst of Traitors to their King and Country, and who are those that are thus censur'd? why, men held in the highest esteem and veneration in the British Parliament. Patriots & Friends and Deliverers of America from Oppression. Vile who nobly vindicated her Cause, almost against the whole Senate, who cast behind him all Lucre of Gain, when it came in Competition with the Good of his Country, and sacrific'd his Family-Connections and Interest to the publick Welfare. He that through real Infirmities hardly stood, (not to cover his politic Schemes and Ambition as his Enemies would insinuate) but stood though tottering, and in the Cause of Liberty made that heroic Speech before the august House of Commons, in Opposition to the Stamp-Act, sufficient to eternize his Fame, and ought to be written in Letters of Gold to perpetuate his Memory. Could the Sons of America be ingrateful, or countenance the greatest Falsities, rais'd only to prejudice their best Friends and Benefactors—God forbid! Let that Dishonor stain with the blackest Infamy the Jacobite Party—And though Invectives should be daily thrown out, let us keep our Integrity to the Confusion of our Enemies; who, for a long Time have exerted their Power to shake the Props of our Constitution, and bring a free People into Bondage, thereby to satisfy their more than common Avarice, &c.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(And Sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street)

The *ASS*: or the *SERPENT*.

A COMPARISON between the Tribes of *Issachar* and *Dan*, in their Regard for CIVIL LIBERTY. November 5, 1712.

By *THOMAS BRADBURY*.

With a PREFACE, & Marginal Notes, by another Hand.

Did I fear a great Multitude, or did the Contempt of Families terrify me, that I kept Silence, and went not out of the Door? JOB 31. 34.

A. This act 5 Geo. 3 ch. 45 often referred to in ye margin, & is called the Molasses act, & is laid 3 pence on Molasses &c. after 1 Aug.

Vide page 403 Vol. I

+ This peice gave so much offence to Mr Mein, that like a russian he attacked Mr Gill, who recovered a Large Sum of Mein. Vide page 735 & the Postscript page 710. Vol. I. & vid. Pa. 53. Vol. I.

By Capt. Mason arrived at Philadelphia from S. Carolina, we have the public Papers, from which, (besides the Foreign and London Articles, inserted in the next Page of this Paper) we have copied the following Piece

From the *Political Register*, of Octo. 3.

L——d C——m's Speech on the declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of *Great-Britain* over the Colonies.

WHEN I spoke last on this subject, I thought I had delivered my sentiments so fully, and supported them with such reasons, and such authorities, that I apprehended I should be under no necessity of troubling your L——p's again. But I am now compelled to rise up, and to beg your further indulgence. I find that I have been very injuriously treated; have been considered as the broacher of new fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and subversive of the rights of P——t. Indeed this is a heavy charge, but more so when made against one stationed as I am in both capacities, as P—— and J——, the defender of the law and constitution. When I spoke last, I was indeed replied to, but not answered. In the intermediate time, many things have been said. As I was not present, I must beg leave to answer such as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmost importance, and in its consequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the strictest review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publickly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion: But my searches have more and more convinced me, that the B——h P——t have no right to tax the A——s, I shall not therefore consider the declaratory bill now lying on your T——e, for what purpose, but loss of time to consider the particulars of ——, the very existence of which is illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this constitution? a constitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a constitution whose foundation and centre is liberty, which lends liberty to every subject that is or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor ——, is the doctrine new, 'tis as old as the constitution; it grew with it, indeed it is its support; taxation and representation are inseperably united; God hath joined them, no B——h P——t can separate them; to endeavour to do it, is to stab our very vitals. Nor is this the first time this doctrine has been mentioned; seventy years ago, a pamphlet was published, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies; this pamphlet was answered by two others, then much read; these totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? because the colonies had no representatives in parliament to give consent; no answer, public or private, was given to these pamphlets, no censure passed upon them; men were not startled at the doctrine, as either new or illegal, as derogatory to the rights of P——t. I do not mention these Pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of having first broached this doctrine.

My position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my last hour,—taxation and representation are inseperable—this position is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itself an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is absolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his consent, either expressed by himself or representative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and destroys the distinction between Liberty and Slavery. Taxation and representation are coeval with and essential to this constitution.—I wish the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a constitution at certain periods, according to its first principles; this would correct abuses, and supply defects. I wish the times would bear it, and that mens minds were cool enough to enter upon such a task, and that the representative authority of this kingdom was more equally settled. I am sure some histories, of late published, have done great mischief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the house of c——s began in this kingdom, is a most pernicious and destructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of some whimsical, ill-judged antiquarians? But, ——, this is a point too important to be left to such wrong-headed people. When did the house of c——s first begin? when——? it began with the constitution, it grew up with the constitution; there is not a blade of grass growing in the most obscure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever represented since the constitution began; there is not a blade of grass, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor. There is a history written by one Carte, a history that most people now see through; and there is another favourite history much read and admired. I will not name the author, your L——p must know whom I mean, and you must know from whence he pilfered his notions, concerning the first beginning of the house of c——ns, ——, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any person by parliament, that person being unrepresented in P——t. The P—— laid a tax upon the palatinate of Chester, and ordered commissioners to collect it there; as commissioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refused to comply; they addressed the King by petition, setting forth, that the English P——t had no right to tax them, that they had a parliament of their own, that they had always taxed themselves, and therefore desired the King to order his commissioners not to proceed. ——, the King received the petition; he did not declare them either seditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themselves. Your L——p may see both the petition & the King's answer in the records in the Tower. The clergy taxed themselves: When the P——t attempted to tax them, they stoutly refused; said they were not represented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which represented the clergy; that they would tax themselves. They did so. Much stress has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the king, standing in the place of their former Princes of that country, raised money by his own authority: But the real fact is otherwise; for I find, that, long before Wales was subdued, the Northern counties of that principality had representatives and a parliament or assembly. As to Ireland, ——, before that kingdom had a P——t as it now has, if your L——p will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Irish sent over here representatives; and the same records will inform your ——— what wages those representatives received from their constituents. In short ——, from the whole of our history, from the earliest period, you will find that taxation and representation were always united; so true are the words of that consummate reasoner and politician Mr. Locke. I before alluded to his book; I have again consulted him; and finding what he wrote so applicable to the subject in hand, and so much in favour of my sentiments, I beg your L——p's leave to read a little of his book.

"The supreme power cannot take from any man, any part of his property, without his own consent;" and B. II. p. 136—139, particularly 140. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worthy your L——p's serious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our constitution, which he thoroughly understood, and will last as long as that shall last; and to his immortal honour, I know not to what under providence, the revolution and all its happy effects, are more owing, than the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For these reasons, ——, I can never give my assent to any bill for the taxing the A——n C——s, while they remain unrepresented; for as to the distinction of a virtual representation, it is so absurd as not to deserve an answer; I therefore pass it over with contempt. The forefathers of the A——s did not leave their native country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress, to be reduced to a state of slavery: They did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother-country: by her they expected to be defended in the possession of their property, and not to be deprived of it: For, should their present power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or to use the words of Mr. Locke, "What property have they in that, which another may, by right, take, when he pleases, to himself?"

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

If you'll give the following a Place in your Paper, you'll oblige

A FRIEND.

TAKE the Beam out of thine own Eye, then shalt thou see clearly to take the Mote out of thy Brother's Eye, *is a proverb worthy the attention of all mankind——For want of a consistent conduct, many great men, or even states, have fallen into disgrace: For tho' great attention may be given to some moral duties, yet if others, equally great or greater are neglected, the character is despicable in the eyes of an impartial spectator, whether the subject be a private person, or the public—An ardent thirst after rational liberty, if deprived of it, or a steady support of it while enjoy'd, are virtues in a state of the first rank; but how grossly inconsistent must it be for a state, while she makes the highest pretentions to these virtues, to suffer* Slavery *in its most aggravated sense to take place, and be practised by almost every individual that compose that state—Should a drunkard declaim against excessive drinking, or a bawd in favour of female chastity, their sermons would be esteemed as sincerely to come from the heart, as if a state should yearly renew their pretensions to an unfeign'd regard to the essential principles of Liberty, derived from nature or a free compact, and yet continue individually to enslave any part of mankind that fall under their power—The subject of enslaving the Africans has been properly resented by the best writers in Europe and America, not only as they have occasionally mentioned it, but some have purposely entered into the whole argument, and the conclusion is so contra to the practice of America, that I can't but blush for the supreme legislature, that Slavery is permitted in any of the British dominions, and especially for this province, who claim not only the most refined sentiments of liberty, but profess the greatest regard to Christianity.—I remember some years ago, a Bill for preventing Slavery was bro't into the House, when the Court sat at Cambridge; it then pass'd off, for reasons well known to some of the members.—Last winter a Bill for the same purpose was brought into the house again; but thro' the inattention of some, and the violent opposition of two or three, such a Bill pass'd the House as the Board saw fit to nonconcur, just at the close of the sessions.—But from the general sentiment express'd, both by the many who spoke to the Bill, and by the majority in the votes in favour of it, I can't but suppose that the House in their present sessions will order a Bill to be bro't in, which will effectually prevent any further importation of Slaves into this province, by sea or land.(c) Your's,*

NO BEAM NO MOTE.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in the last SHIPS;

A general Assortment of English

and Scotch Goods, with a great Variety of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, which he sells at exceeding low Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

—— Where also may be had, ——

Best G. B. Wool Cards, India-China Cups and Saucers, China Bowls Plates and Dishes, Pistol Powder, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Needles, Looking-Glasses, Metal Buttons, &c.

TO be sold, in the town of Oxford, in the county of Worcester, by Capt. Elijah Moore of said Oxford, a good FARM, containing about 300 acres of land, with a dwelling-house and a 50 foot barn standing thereon, within about a mile and a quarter of the meeting-house. Said farm consists of good mowing and ploughland, land and orcharding, and is mostly under improvements, can cut hay enough thereon to fill said barn, and has plenty of good ploughland. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premisses and purchase the same, any time between this and the 22d day of March next, at private sale; and if not sold by that time, then the same will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 23d day of said March next, at the House of said Elijah Moore, in Oxford aforesaid, at Two of the clock afternoon, either in whole or in pieces, as shall then be agreed upon; and shall adjourn said sale from time to time until the whole of said farm is sold. Said farm is well wooded and watered, and lyeth adjoining on the country road through said Oxford.

Oxford, January 2, 1768.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles,

viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Camblets, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Chelsea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good house and barn. Also a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Also 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorchester. Also a Brick dwelling-house, situate in King-street, close to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private sale any time before the first of March next, on reasonable terms: And should they, or any of them, be then unsold, they will be exposed to sale at public Auction that day, at said dwelling-house in King-street. The above being part of the estate of Joseph Dudley, late of Boston, Esq; deceased. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Esq; his executor. Boston, January 16, 1768.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Baizes, green Rugs, Coverlids, spotted Rugs, Blankets, Linceys, Plaids, Mens Great Coats, Shalloons, Camblets, a silk quilted Pettycoat, striped Hollands, Linnens, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Mehogany Leather Bottom Chairs, Blackwalnut Straw Bottom ditto, Kitchen ditto, Mehogany Tables, Kitchen Furniture, several Pieces of beautiful Paintings, the Castunes under Glass, Bishop Tillotson, Henery, Mantoo, and Flavell's Work in Folio, English Castor Hats, a Pair of Fire Buckets and Bags, and a variety of other Articles.

N. B. The above Articles will be Sold at private Sale, as well as at Public.

Constant Attendance is given at said Room.

PUBLIC VENDUE-OFFICE—NORTH-END.

THIS DAY—(Monday) will be sold by Public Vendue,
By JOHN GERRISH,
At his Vendue-Office, &c.

A Great Variety of ARTICLES, just come to Hand—amongst which, are *Irish Linnens* of all Widths, and Checks, and other Sorts of Linnens—*Strouds*—fine blue Cloths for *Surtouts*, *double* Camblets, &c. &c.

* *—All Gentlemen, Strangers, Passengers, &c. who may have occasion for the *Assistance* of a long experienced AUCTIONEER, may depend upon the Faithfulness of said GERRISH—And he shall be glad to treat with any of his Employers, at his Vendue-Office North-End.

[Bodily Indisposition keeps him at Home at present.]

All BUYERS at public Vendue, at said Vendue Office, may absolutely depend upon not being imposed upon in any Shape or Way whatsoever—But all FAIR & SQUARE.

A great Variety of ARTICLES.

The Sale is to begin at 5 o'Clock, P.M. THIS DAY ——Monday—and on EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN GERRISH, P—V—M.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Beaver Coating, Baizes, Plush, Blankets, Coverlids and Rugs, Shalloons, Tammies and Durants, Camblets and Cambleteens, stript Hollands, a variety of check Handkerchiefs, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linnens, knit Patterns, worsted Hose, Buckram, Furniture for Cases of Draws, Coffin Handles, Buckles, Mens Shoes, Guns, Axes, Pins, Household Furniture, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Church from Halifax, and Stone from Philadelphia.

CLEARED OUT.

Gould for Rhode-Island; Thomes & Morey for Virginia; Purbec for North-Carolina; Doubleday and Valentine for Suranam; Atkins for Cork; Pepper for Gibraltar: and Bryant for LONDON.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Ford for Halifax; Andrews, Bacon, Colyer and Chase for West-Indies; Barnard for Madeira; Frazier for Grenada; and Sears for Plymouth.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Five Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 31 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 39 *m. after* 1
Tuesday, 27 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 25 *m. aft.* 2
Wednesday, 10 *m. aft.* 12		*Lord's-day*, 16 *m. aft.* 3
Thursday, 56 *m. aft.* 12		*Monday* 19th D. 1/4 *aft.*

(c) vid. page 617. Vol. I

To-Morrow, being the 19th Inſtant,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A valuable Aſſortment of Goods,

among which are Scarlet, crimſon, blue and other Broad-Cloths, Strouds, Duffils, Blankets, Checks, Seamens Waiſtcoats, Breeches, Shirts, &c. &c.
Alſo, a few Barrels JAMAICA SUGARS, and a likely healthy Negro Man 25 Years of Age, ſold for no Fault.——Sale to begin preciſely at Ten.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO be Sold a healthy Negro Man 25 Years old, on Credit giving Security, he would do very well on a Farm in the Country: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

LONDON, September 23.

It is ſaid, that the Right Hon. Philip Tiſdale, Eſq; principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

They write from New-York, that the roads at the back of that province, New-England, and Virginia, have been ſo greatly improved, that they had eſtabliſhed public caravans & ſtage-coaches, for the accommodation of paſſengers.

Sept. 24. We hear by a letter from Pynſent, that the Earl of Chatham is perfectly recovered, and is expected in town this evening.

Yeſterday Lord North kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We learn from Exeter, that ſeveral artificers in the woollen manufactures in the Weſt County, continue to be engaged for Boſton, Philadelphia and New-York.

A few nights ago a gentleman at a certain coffee-houſe at the weſt end of the town, offered to lay 100 guineas to as many half guineas, that the preſent miniſtry would laſt as long as the preſent parliament, provided none of them died in the interim, but no perſon would take him up.

Sept. 28 A few days ago ſailed from Breſt three Dutch tranſports laden with ammunition and ſtores, under convoy of the Duc de Grammont, frigate of 36 guns, for the Iſle of Goree, on the African coaſt; the frigate had three companies of foot on board.

Oct. 3. Conſiderable wagers are now depending in the city, that there will be more Scotch Members to repreſent the counties, or boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known ſince the Union.

Beſides the ſtrong conteſt for members for the county of Cumberland, the preſent conteſt for the city of Carliſle is the greateſt almoſt ever known; every public-houſe in the city having been for ſome time paſt open, either in behalf of the famous Gov. Johnſtone and the brave Capt. Elliot, ſupported by the Bute and Lowther intereſts; and Lord Edward Bentick and Sir George Muſgrove, ſupported by the Portland and Devonſhire intereſts.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN WILKES, *Eſq.*

Paris, Rue des Saints Peres.

——"I read in the public papers the article of my intending to offer myſelf a candidate for the city of London, at the next General-Election. I will acknowledge, to ſo true friend as you, that nothing could ſo much flatter me, as the repreſenting in Parliament the capital of my country where I was born. I have ſeen ſeveral gentlemen of the city here, who gave me hopes of ſucceſs. You who are on the ſpot, and know the city perfectly, can beſt tell me if their hopes for me were probable or not; or only the ſanguine wiſhes of warm and zealous friends. I know that I may be choſen, though abſent and an outlaw: it is an adjudged caſe. But do you think, my dear friend, that I have a proſpect of ſucceſs? If there is, I ſhall beg you, and my other well-wiſhers, to concert the plan, and to exert yourſelves on the occaſion. I am very deſirous to know your ſentiments, who are on the ſpot, and can judge ſo truly, &c. &c. &c."

For about a fortnight laſt paſt the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD hath been travelling & preaching at York, Thirſk, Yarm, Hartlepool, Stokeſly, Sunderland, and Newcaſtle, where his congregations have been very numerous.

We are informed from good hands, that a French Nobleman, of great ſagacity and penetration, who ſpent ſome months of the laſt winter in our metropolis, has lately laid before his moſt chriſtian Majeſty, and his chief council, a ſcheme of the deſtruction of all the capital manufactures of London; founded on the obſervations he made, during his reſidence amongſt us, on the humours of our common people; their diſpoſition to idleneſs; their appetite for novelty, and their want of a police, to enforce induſtry and labour. The plan is no more than this: to employ about three or four hundred vagabonds, with dogs, fiddles, bears monkies, parrots, birds of all colours, &c. to diſperſe themſelves daily throughout all the ſtreets of London, occupied principally by our manufacturers; which, by exciting the curioſity of the mobility, and gratifying their love of idleneſs, cannot fail, in a ſhort time, according to this Nobleman's conception, of annihilating our manufactures, and thereby rendering our common people an abſolute burden on the whole community.

Oct. 6. Both houſes of parliament will meet to-morrow, when they will be further prorogued to the 24th of next month, purſuant to his Majeſty's proclamation in laſt Saturday's gazette.

From divers parts of Scotland we learn, that ever ſince the deciſion of the famous cauſe of Hamilton & Douglas, the generality of the ladies of that county take care to be brought to bed in a more public manner than ever before, or than ſeems conſiſtent with the delicacy of their ſex, the rooms in which they are delivered being often filled with as many perſons of both ſexes as they can conveniently hold; the intention of which is, that there may always be witneſſes enough alive to authenticate the birth of any child whoſe title to any eſtate or legacy may be litigated on that account.

QUEBEC, December 10.

We learn from Montreal, that a few Days ago, one Roſs, a Sergeant in his Majeſty's 60th or Royal American Regiment of foot quartered here, ſhot himſelf through the Heart. The Reaſon of his thus unhappily making away with himſelf, is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a Deficiency in his Accounts. He bore the Character of an honeſt Man, and a good Soldier, he having ſignalized himſelf as ſuch on the taking of this Country.

Montreal, Nov. 23. On Saturday laſt a Coroner's Inqueſt was held at Lerchenay in this diſtrict, on the body of Mr. Edward Joſt, late Soldier in his Majeſty's 60th or Royal American regiment, being found dead near the High Road, and having two balls fired thro' his body, and his head broke and ſhattered, with other Marks of violence. The Jury bro't in their verdict, *Wilful and Malicious Murder, by ſome Perſons unknown.*

ANNAPOLIS, December 17.

On Saturday laſt, as a Boat belonging to Mr. Middleton of this City, with two Negroes, was endeavouring to run along-ſide a Sloop belonging to Rhode-Iſland, then off this Harbour; the Sloop's bowſprit unluckily took one of the Boat's Maſts and overſet her, by which Means they were both drowned.

Laſt Night, as a Waggon belonging to John Stull, of Frederick County, was returning from this Town, the Driver was attacked on this Side the Houſe of John Mac Donald, by a white Man and two Negroes, who knocked him off his Horſe, and robbed him of about £.14. The Driver reſiſted for ſome Time, but being much bruiſed, he was obliged to ſurrender to ſuperior Force.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

The latter end of laſt week the weather was ſo cold, that by Sunday morning there was ſo much ice in our river, that the navigation was ſtopped, and has caught in this harbour 61 ſail of veſſels, viz. 46 ſhips, 11 brigs, 1 ſnow, 3 ſchooners and 10 ſloops, great part of which are loaded, and had the river continued open, would have ſailed in a few days.

Monday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

From Alexandria in Virginia, we learn, that a number of negroes there had lately compired to poiſon their overſeers, and that ſeveral perſons have loſt their lives in conſequence thereof; that ſome of the negroes had been taken up, four of whom were executed about 3 weeks ago, after which their heads were cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court-houſe, and it was expected that four more would ſoon meet with the ſame fate.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Capt. Young, arrived here on Saturday laſt in 12 Weeks from Briſtol, he ſailed from King-Road the 10th of Octo. and ſays, That Capts. Bret and Leech ſailed from thence for Boſton 4 Days before him.

Our Harbour has been filled with Ice almoſt all laſt Week, but the Weather having ſince been moderate, ſeveral Veſſels have ſail'd.

On Tueſday laſt came to this city, his excellency John Penn, Eſq; Governor of Pennſylvania.

We can aſſure the Publick, That Mr. Ebenezer Hurd, of Connecticut, who has rode Poſt for 40 Years between this City and Seabrook, had made in his own Family this preſent Year, by only his Wife and Children, no leſs than 500 Yards of Linnen and Woollen, the whole of the Wool and Flax of his own raiſing.

For the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

IT appears by the eaſtern papers, that the public ſpirited meaſures, for the encouragement of frugality, induſtry, and American manufactures, ſtill ſpread and increaſe, in all New-England *provinces, notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of ſome malignant and infamous writers that inſeſt them; among whom, one who ſtiles himſelf* A True Patriot, *(and may, ironically, be properly termed ſo) has diſtinguiſhed himſelf. Theſe writers, the* True Patriot *in particular, cannot be more odious, and contemptible in the places where he reſides, than he is to all the more weſtern colonies in general, that have ſeen his productions. His argument,* that the parliament's reſolve, that they have a right to tax America, proves that right, *is as convincing, as it is, that the name the writer has aſſumed, proves him* A True Patriot.

NEW-HAVEN, January 1.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Bird, of this Town, having requeſted of his Congregation, a Diſmiſſion from his Miniſterial Office, on Account of his ill ſtate of Health; at a full Society Meeting, of his Pariſh (White Haven) he was laſt Wedneſday for the ſaid Reaſon, diſmiſſed from his Charge.

NEWPORT, January 11.

——Capt. Simon Newton, of this Town, from April, 1765 to January 5, 1768, hath had ſpun and wove 364¼ Yards of linnen cloth, and hath now 300 fourteen knotted ſkeins of linnen yarn unwove. 180 of the unwove ſkeins are from 11 to 14 ſkeins to the pound. The greateſt part of the whole (and all the fine) was ſpun in his own houſe, and the remainder was done by ſome poor women whom he employed in this buſineſs.—This inſtance of induſtry & benevolence deſerves public applauſe, and we hope will be imitated by every lover of his country.

On Friday the 1ſt Inſtant, being New-Year's Day, a Number of reſpectable Ladies of South Kingſtown, Narraganſett, were invited to the Houſe of a Gentleman of the firſt Rank and Figure in the Town, to celebrate the New-Year Anniverſary in a feſtival Manner; where they all appeared in homeſpun Manufactures, (except one from Boſton, who appeared in the Habiliment of Tab. by a) And though a moſt genteel Repaſt was the Entertainment of the Company, yet no foreign Tea, either Bohea or Green, was ſet before them, nor was it even expected. The whole Evening was ſpent in a very mirthful, yet in the moſt decent, frugal and innocent Manner.—— This Intelligence is publiſhed as an Example to all Lovers of Decorum and Oeconomy.

A very ſudden and remarkable Flux and Reflux of the Sea was obſerved in our Harbour on Tueſday laſt, between 3 and 4 o'Clock. P. M. The Water aroſe full two Feet, perpendicular, in leſs than four Minutes, and retired again in about the ſame Space of Time. It was obſerved to riſe and retire ſuddenly ſeveral Times afterward, the ſame Afternoon, though in a leſs Degree than abovementioned. The ſame Phænomenon was taken Notice of at Eaſton's Beach.

Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Senegal, Capt. Cookſon, arrived here from Halifax.

PROVIDENCE, January 9.

A Gentleman from Killingly informs, that a Gang of Villains has juſt been diſcovered there, who have counterfeited great Numbers of Dollars and Piſtareens. Fifteen of them are taken into Cuſtody, and Endeavours are uſing to ſecure the others. Their Buſineſs was conducted under Ground, at a ſubterraneous Habitation, provided for that Purpoſe, in the Woods near that Place. On their Examination before a Magiſtrate, one of them confeſſed, that a Hundred Dollars were to have been left at his Houſe the Night after they were diſcovered, and another of the Confederates was appointed to ſet off for this Town the next Morning, in order to put them off. The Perſon immediately concerned in making the Money ſays, he came from Cawaas, on Connecticut River, where he was hired by the Gang, and that he left another Neſt of them at that Place.

To the Printers of the Providence Gazette.

WE were very ſorry to ſee, in your laſt Saturday's Paper, an Extract from the Maſſachuſetts Gazette, ſigned SOLON, with a Number of Forgeries at the Tail of it. We hold the Author in unſpeakable Contempt; and if he lived in this Town, and was known, he would be treated accordingly. We cannot be perſuaded that you would have reprinted ſuch filthy and infamous Abuſe in your uſeful Paper, without Solicitation. Some Enemy to America, and Oppoſer of the prudent Endeavours of his Majeſty's good Subjects here for their true Intereſt, hath invented this ſcandalous Stuff.—There runs through the whole of the Performance in Queſtion, a baſe & low Inſinuation againſt the Morals of the People, with Reflections upon the Principles and Plans of Oeconomy and Virtue, which ſeem to be generally adopted among us. It is well known, by ſad Experience, that the immenſe Importation of luxurious and needleſs Articles from abroad, hath contributed as much to the depraving the Morals of this Country, as it hath tended to ruin our Fortunes, and bring us to Slavery. Your Friends, and humble Serts.

A Number of CUSTOMERS.

PORTSMOUTH, January 15.

Our Correſpondent Aſtronimus informs us, that the Solar Eclipſe on Tueſday January 19th 1768, according to Mr. Flamſted's Tables, begins here

at	1	19	}	Afternoon.
Middle	2	40		
End	3	51		

Digits eclips'd 10 ⅜ on the Sun's North or upper Limb. ☽'s Latitude being 42 m. 51 ſ. N. ☉ & ☽'s apparent Semidiameter are as 16. 22. to 16 12.—and the ☽'s Horary Motion from the ☉ 33 m. 1 ſe.

BOSTON, January 18, 1768.

Cambridge, January 14, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Your publiſhing the following Copy of a late Vote of the Corporation of Harvard-College, *I doubt not, will be agreable to every Friend to Learning.*

Your humble Servant,

A. B.

AT a Meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of Harvard College, *July* 15, 1767.

THE late Honorable THOMAS HANCOCK, Eſq; Founder of the Profeſſorſhip of *Hebrew* and other *Oriental* Languages in this College, having ſignified his Intention to ſubſcribe toward the Reſtoration of the Library, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, the Completion of which was prevented by the ſudden Death of that Gentleman, whoſe Name is endear'd to all the Friends of Literature, and will long be remembered with Gratitude and Reſpect;

And his Nephew and Reſiduary Legatee, JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; having at once demonſtrated his Affection to the College, and done Honor to the Memory of his Uncle, by voluntarily fulfilling his noble Intention, and giving in his Name a Collection of Books to the Amount of the above Sum, at the ſame Time, ſtill further inriching the Library by a large Addition of choſen Authors;

VOTED, That the Thanks of this *Corporation* be given to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; for this laſting Monument of his Bounty, and public Affection.

Sunday the 27th ult. four Perſons broke from Goal at Taunton, and went off without the Ceremony of bidding their Landlord farewell.

Capt. Clarke arrived at New-York, on the 8th ult. ſpoke Capt. Rogers, in a Brig; and on the 17th with a Sloop, both bound from this Port for Dominica.

Capt. Miller of this Place is arrived at South-Carolina, and Capt. Oſborne at Georgia.

*** Friday laſt Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter F, began Drawing—A Liſt of the Prizes, as they are drawn, may be ſeen at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

Choice *Philadelphia* Barr Iron,

To be Sold by

FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Where alſo may be had

On the loweſt Terms for Cash or ſhort Credit,

MANCHESTER Cotton and Linnen Checks, of all widths, Iriſh Linnens, ſuperfine and coarſe Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Hoſiery, &c. &c. &c.

On *Tueſday* the 2d of *February* next.

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

THE LIBRARY of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of Law, Divinity, Hiſtory, &c.

(For the Benefit of the Inſurers,)

On THURSDAY the 11th of *February* next.

At One o'Clock.

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

The Sloop *Betſey, John McFarland,*

Maſter, lately caſt aſhore at Brambrook-Iſland, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be ſeen by applying to *John Hancock*, Eſq; or to J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

TO be Let, the Front End of a convenient Brick Tenement, two Rooms on a Floor, ſituate in Long-Lane, inquire of *Samuel Baſs*, living in back End of ſaid Houſe.

ALL Perſons who are indebted by Bond or Note, or have Accompts open with Mrs. *Sarah Weld*, late of *Roxbury*, Widow, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with, and pay their Balances to *William Paice* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

Suppoſed to be wrote by Gov.r Barnard.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

I feel Boſom beats not, when ſuch Flames excite?
Le burn, Ye Gods, be ſtubborn as the Right. THE TIMES.

WHILE the grandees of the nation, unmindful of the proſperity of their country, and regardleſs of the honors of the Britiſh diadem, by illegal taxes cruſh theſe infant colonies, and ſubvert their ineſtimable privileges;—while America groans beneath the heavy load, what boſom heaves not a general ſigh at the melancholy appearance! To have an ardent love for the community to which he belongs, to feel for its misfortunes, and to glory in defending it, tho' at the expence of blood, is the diſtinguiſhing character of a patriot. Animated by the love of his country, a *Leonidas* dar'd attack the united force of *Aſia*, and at length with his *Spartans*, fell gloriouſly in its defence. This action will for ever excite admiration in the riſing breaſt, and ſtrike thro' ſucceeding periods with growing ardor. Certainly, my countrymen, rewards like theſe, muſt animate every breaſt capable of humility. To ſuffer the chains to be riveted on for ever without one ſtruggle, and to ſubmit patiently to the odious condition of ſlaves, is a character unworthy a rational being. Let the dull *Perſian* ſubmit to the rod of tyranny, and ſuffer the ſubverſion of his liberties with an inſenſible tranquility, an *American* diſdains the condition. Our Fathers, whoſe names will be ever venerated, thought the greateſt dangers of no eſtimation, in compariſon with the loſs of liberty. Men who bravely ventur'd on climes unknown, put their lives in their hands, and at the expence of blood and treaſure, founded theſe colonies. Senſible however they were *Engliſhmen*, and feeling a tender concern for the honor of their country, they petitioned and obtain'd a Charter; a Charter which ſecur'd them and their poſterity in the free poſſeſſion of their Rights, as long as the name of an Engliſhman ſhould exiſt in the world. Thus joined in friendly commerce, theſe colonies have flouriſhed, and England hath encreaſed in glory. To infringe this charter, and attack their privileges, is giving the keeneſt ſmart. A proceeding, which if perſiſted in, will end in the deſtruction of theſe colonies, and Britain herſelf will ſink amid the ruins. That a perſon ſhould be taxed only by his own conſent, is a law received from nature, a privilege eſſential to the birthright of an *Engliſhman*, and confirmed by a *Conſtitution* the nobleſt and moſt eligible of any that have ever taken place in the world. By this the authority of the crown, & the rights of the ſubject mutually coaleſce. Hence then it is the peculiar glory of a Britiſh monarch, to be the King, the father of a free people, not the proprietor of ſlaves.—*Liberty* is an ineſtimable jewel, and which an American prizes above his deareſt treaſures. How impolitic then the conduct to ſubvert the privileges of men ſo reſolute in their defence, and men whoſe greateſt ambition has been to conquer or periſh for the mother-country.—Should a parent chaſtiſe a profligate and abandoned ſon, incorrigible under mild reproofs, we revere his character, and juſtify his conduct. But if dead to the feelings of parental fondneſs and common humanity, he ſeverely puniſhes a ſon always obedient to his commands, we reſent the deed, and condemn the action. How muſt Americans feel then, when they ſee their rights and privileges, and all that's valuable, torn from them forever; from them, who have always continued loyal, have laid themſelves out for the welfare of Great Britain, and who always glory in dying for their King. Let paſt annals to their honor, from the firſt ſettlement of the country, to the preſent day, relate the many ſervices for the parent country, and *Canada* teſtify the truth. At the call of their King, they left their native ſhores, and entered the gallick realm, warm'd by a regard for Britain they periſh'd valiantly, and by their conduct teſtify'd their affection for their King. Of all theſe conqueſts America hath had no part, without a ſhare ſhe hath expended blood and treaſure for her King, and gloried in the action. How cruel and ſevere then the condition, to be doom'd to endleſs ſlavery, for ſuch great ſervices! Are theſe the returns? are chains the reward of American valor? Oh England! how infatuated, to cruſh that ſtate, in union with which Britain reigns invincible. Such a conduct is wholly unworthy Britain. We believe his Majeſty hath been miſinformed by perſons, who are deſirous of building their fortunes on the ruins of their country. We would put the moſt favourable conſtruction on the affair. We love our parent ſtate. We feel a tender concern for the welfare of that exalted body, and are ready at all times to manifeſt the ſame. Draw back the proſpect, and Britain will find Americans brave and loyal ſubjects. We diſdain the name of a *Gaul*, a *Spaniard*, or a *Portugueſe*. We ſcorn the protection of any power in Europe, except a Britiſh. If we loſe hers, we'll refuſe the aid of potent Monarchs, and periſh by our ſelves. The name of *Engliſhmen*, and the tender affection for the mother ſtate, ſhall only ceaſe with the laſt expiring breath. But we hope for better days. The noble ſpirit of America, the friends of their country at home who have reſiſted the encroaching torrent, raiſe our expectations. Thank Heaven! a *Brunſwick* reigns, and a *Pitt* ſtill lives to bleſs the world. Under their Protection, we truſt the Liberties of America will remain ſecure, and by an happy union, the Britiſh government increaſe in glory, till ages are no more. PATRIÆ AMATOR.

WHEREAS the *Great and General Court paſs'd an Order of the 29th of* January 1762, *for aſſeſſing and levying a Tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved Lands in the Town of Shutesbury, for the Term of 7 years, but which by a ſubſequent order of the 19th of January 1764, is reſtricted to 4 years only—And we the Subſcribers pursuant to order of Court, having duly aſſeſſed and publiſhed ſaid Tax for Year 1765, but ſundry of the Proprietors or owners of Lands in ſaid Shutesbury having neglected to pay the ſaid aſſeſſment——Theſe are therefore to notify ſuch delinquent Perſons, that unleſs they pay the ſaid aſſeſſment, and the Charges, to Mr. John Barnard in ſaid Shutesbury, their Lands or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay ſaid Tax and Charges, will be ſold at Public Vendue on Tueſday the third Day of May next, at the Houſe of Mr. Zacheus Crocker, Innholder in ſaid Shutesbury; and ſo on Day to Day, to be continued by adjournment or adjournments, till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day.*

Shutesbury, Dec. 29. 1767. Ebenezer Childs, John Barnard. } Aſſeſſors.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And ſold by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street,)*
[Price Half a Piſtareen.]

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT*, Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witneſs to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, in Company with Variety of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit. HOR.

THE *Proprietors of the Townſhip granted to Mr.* Ebenezer Thorndike, *and others, lying and adjoining to the Eſtate of Mount-Deſert or Union-River, are hereby Notified to pay the Taxes that have been Voted to be raiſed, viz. Thirty-ſix Shillings on each Right, to ſaid* Ebenezer Thorndike, *Treaſurer of ſaid Townſhip, in one Month from the Date hereof, or their Rights will be ſold at a publick Vendue as the Law directs.*

Cape-Elizabeth, January 11, 1768. Ebenezer Thorndike, Nathaniel Jordan, Jun. Nathaniel Jones. } Committee.

ALL *Perſons indebted to or have any Demands on the Eſtate of Captain* William Scott, *late of* Boſton, *Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Dr.* James Lloyd, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in order to a Settlement.*

P. S. *If any Perſon has any Books or Effects belonging to ſaid* Scott, *they are deſired to return them to ſaid Adminiſtrator.* Boſton, January 9, 1768.

To be ſold by Mrs. SARAH COMRIN, *a few Barrels of* Newton Pippins.

The Subſcriber gives Notice that he has this Day opened a

WINE CELLAR,

Next above the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, where he has to ſell the beſt Old Sterling MADEIRA, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Bottle; and all other Wines by the Quarter Caſk, or any leſs Quantity, even to a ſingle Quart.—— The Gentlemen of the Town, and all Maſters of Veſſels and Paſſengers that will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wines in its original Purity, and very cheap for Caſh only. JOSEPH INGERSOL.

N. B. *Said* Ingerſol *will be obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who purchaſe Wine of him by the Bottle, that they would ſend him empty Bottles, for which a proper Allowance will be made.* Jan. 4. 1768.

ABOUT the End of *January* next, will be ſold at Public Auction by BENJAMIN GERRISH, Eſq; at *Halifax*, the under-mentioned Proviſions and Spirits, *viz.*

Bread, about Thirty-ſix Thouſand Pounds.		
Beef, —— Four Thouſand	}	Pieces.
Pork, —— Five Thouſand ſeven Hundred		
Peaſe, —— One Hundred and Sixty	}	Buſhels.
Oatmeal, —— Two Thouſand and Sixty		
Flour, —— Two Thouſand four Hundred	}	Pounds
Suet, —— Five Hundred and Forty		
Oil, —— Four Hundred	}	Gallons.
Vinegar, —— Two Hundred and Fifty		
Rum, (old Jamaica) Twelve Hundred	}	Gallons.
Brandy, (French) One Thouſand		

Together with the Caſk, Iron Hoops, Bags, Oil Jarrs, &c. containing the ſaid Proviſion.

Halifax, December 21, 1767.

To be Sold for Want of Employment,

A Likely, healthy Negro Woman, about 21 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, can do all Sorts of Houſhold Work, and is a very good natur'd Creature; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

AS many Gentlemen are deſirous that there ſhould be a new Impreſſion of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Letters, ſuch Perſons as would encourage the Publication are requeſted to give in their Names to the Subſcriber. J. CONDY.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely ſtrait-limb'd Negro Girl,

about 8 Years old, born in the Country.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Tennement,

near the Market; inquire of the Printers.

Glouceſter, December 25, 1767.

WHEREAS the Shop of the Subſcriber was broke open on Tueſday Night laſt, and the following Articles ſtolen from thence, viz. 2 Gold Neck laces—1 Piece of plated Gold, value 4 Dollars—1 Pair Stone Nubs—1 Pair round plain Silver Shoe Buckles—1 Pair ſquare Silver ditto, old—1 new ſquare ditto, partly wrought—1 open-work ditto, newly mended—1 round Silver ditto, with Silver Flukes and Tongs—1 large Silver Spoon—9 Silver Thimbles—2 Stay Hooks—1 Stone Ring, Gold—1 ſmall Box, containing ſundry Articles old Stone Buttons, &c. —1 Pair round Silver Shoe Buckles, mark'd I. S.—and 4 Silver Tea Spoons.—Whoever ſhall diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the Subſcriber may obtain the above Articles again, ſhall have TWO GUINEAS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. STEPHEN MORSS.

N. B. If the Thief ſhould be apprehended near *Boſton*, 'tis deſired that Information may be given to Mr. *Daniel Parker*, Goldſmith, who will pay the above Reward.

A Likely Negro Male Child to be given away, inquire of *HOPESTILL CAPEN*, at the Sign of the Corn-fields.—Where may be had, A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh only.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW.

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh India, and Scotch piece Goods, which he is determined to ſell as cheap as can be bought in any Part of America, either by Wholeſale or Retail for Caſh only: ALSO,

A very pretty Aſſortment of blue and white China Tea-Cups and Saucers, Bowles, Plates and Diſhes, G. B. Wool-Cards, Snuff, Butt-Soles, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Choice Indigo, &c. &c.

Choice Bohea Tea, *Philadelphia* Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar per Hundred, this Country ditto, the beſt of Indigo, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Brimſtone, Snuff, Muſtard, Chocolate, Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe, Crown Soap——Blue flower'd and white Cups and Saucers, Crates of Stone Ware aſſorted, Glaſs Ware, long and ſhort Pipes per Box, Gooſe and Duck Shott, white and red Lead, to be Sold at the Store Corner *Green's* Wharff, oppoſite Golden Ball, by,

Joſeph Domett.

WANTED, an honeſt ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Buſineſs in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of *Barnabas Davis*, Shipwright, late deceas'd, are deſired to bring their Accounts as ſoon as convenient, to *James Davis* in *Charleſtown*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate rendered Inſolvent.

GLUE, and Horn Button-Moulds, by Wholeſale and Retail, of American Manufacture, at the cheapeſt Rates. Alſo beſt Poland and Common Starch, ſold by ROBERT HEWES, Near Liberty Tree.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has juſt received from England,

A General aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt Qualities, which he ſells Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobſtruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diſorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Meſentery. Is greatly ſerviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be uſed in the moſt violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increaſe the Diſcharge of Urine, it will not be adviſeable to uſe it in Caſes where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Caſes Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Caſes, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occaſion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been uſed with the greateſt Succeſs, and has produced ſurprizing Effects in a great Variety of Diſorders; but as it is not known, at leaſt not generally in this Country, and he deſigns not to impoſe on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boſton*, who ſhall pleaſe to make Trial of it, ſhall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—— It will be ſold at Two Piſtareens a Bottle.

Imported in the laſt Ships by

Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

A large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Aſſortment of Yorkſhire Woollens, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.
Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box,*

——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

Vid. the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2